## EXHIBIT 22

## UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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In the Matter of Investigation No.

CERTAIN LIGHT-BASED PHYSIOLOGICAL 337-TA-1276

MEASUREMENT DEVICES AND COMPONENTS

THEREOF

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## OPEN SESSIONS

Pages: 862 through 1167 (with excerpts)

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: June 9, 2022

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1	UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
2	Washington, D.C.
3	Before the Honorable Monica Bhattacharyya
4	Administrative Law Judge
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6	x
7	In the Matter of Investigation No.
8	
9	CERTAIN LIGHT-BASED PHYSIOLOGICAL 337-TA-1276
10	MEASUREMENT DEVICES AND COMPONENTS
11	THEREOF
12	x
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15	EVIDENTIARY HEARING
16	Thursday, June 9, 2022
17	Volume IV
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19	
20	The parties met via remote videoconferencing
21	pursuant to notice of the Administrative Law Judge at 9:30
22	a.m. Eastern.
23	
24	
25	Reported by: Linda S. Kinkade RDR CRR RMR RPR CSR

- 1 exact date.
- Q. And when did you personally start work on what
- 3 became the Series 0?
- 4 A. It would have been fall of 2012.
- 5 Q. What were your responsibilities with respect to
- 6 the Series 0?
- 7 A. I was in charge of the team that was tasked with
- 8 developing multiple optical sensors for the Apple Watch.
- 9 There were three.
- 10 One was the optical heart rate monitor, the
- 11 second was a optical, what we called wrist detection sensor,
- 12 which could determine when you removed the watch from your
- 13 wrist for purposes of data security, it would lock the watch
- 14 up if you removed it from your wrist, and I also worked on
- 15 the ambient light sensor for the Apple Watch.
- 16 O. Let's focus, if we could, on the heart rate
- 17 sensor.
- 18 What were some of the engineering challenges that
- 19 you and your colleagues confronted in designing the heart
- 20 rate sensor for the Series 0?
- 21 A. Well, first of all, making a heart rate
- 22 measurement at the wrist was particularly challenging
- 23 because the wrist doesn't have a lot of blood volume there
- 24 to measure optically. But even on top of that, which was
- 25 already a daunting problem, we had to fit into a very small

- 1 product. As I mentioned, I've worked on many products, and
- 2 the watch was the smallest of all of them. So we did not
- 3 have much space to fit the sensor itself.
- 4 The battery was small, so we had to make sure
- 5 that the heart rate worked with as low power as possible.
- 6 And we also had to work, because it was a mobile device, we
- 7 had to work in all these use cases throughout the day for
- 8 people, people are different size, different shapes, they
- 9 choose different bands, they choose different tightness of
- 10 bands, and we needed to make sure that the heart rate
- 11 monitor worked well in all the use cases that our customers
- 12 would expect.
- 13 Q. Mr. Land, what was the engineering impact, if
- 14 any, of the industrial design of the Apple Watch?
- 15 A. Yeah. Industrial design is an important part of
- 16 the Apple product. It defines, not only the outside shape
- 17 of the product, but the look and the feel, and the design
- 18 language, the aesthetics.
- So we not only had to make a product that checked
- 20 all the boxes of low power, fit in this tiny form factor,
- 21 worked well across all the use cases, but we also had to
- 22 make sure that it was beautiful and compatible with the look
- 23 and feel of what the ID studio was going for for the product
- 24 vision.
- 25 O. Now you succeeded in meeting these challenges.

- 1 Do I have that right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 O. And what were some of the components in the heart
- 4 rate sensor for the Series 0 watch?
- 5 A. We had an LED package, which had a couple of
- 6 different LED wavelengths in it, and we had packaged
- 7 photodiodes so LEDs emitted light, the photodiodes collected
- 8 the light.
- 9 We also had the apertures that the LEDs and
- 10 photodiodes were lined up to shine light through, and we
- 11 also had optical barriers to provide isolation internally.
- 12 And we built a custom electrical chipset that drove the LEDs
- 13 and processed signals from the photodiodes.
- Q. Mr. Land, what was the shape of the back crystal
- in the Series 0 watch?
- 16 A. It was dome-shaped.
- Q. Why was it dome-shaped?
- A. My understanding is the primary reason that it
- 19 was dome-shaped was to provide a little extra space to fit
- 20 the coils that were part of the wireless charging system.
- 21 The Apple Watch charges wirelessly through a dock that has a
- 22 complementary shape, and the dome-shape, when in combination
- 23 with the charging cradle, in addition to providing
- 24 additional space for the charging coils, it also provides a
- 25 self-centering mechanism so that, when you place it on the

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1
     cradle, it aligns itself well to the other -- the charger
     for efficient wireless charging.
 2
 3
               MR. MUELLER: Your Honor, if we could go on the
 4
     Apple confidential record.
 5
               (Whereupon, the hearing proceeded in confidential
 6
     session.)
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1	OPEN SESSION
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3	JUDGE BHATTACHARYYA: Moving to the public
4	record.
5	BY MR. MUELLER:
6	Q. Now, sir, the health sensing hardware developed
7	by your team, there are, of course, other components beyond
8	that hardware in the Apple Watch; is that fair?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Let's take a look at RX-0319. And this is a
11	public technical specification for the Apple Watch Series 6.
12	Can you give Her Honor just a few examples of
13	other features and functions in the Series 6 beyond the
14	features developed by your team?
15	A. Yes. There's audio, which can be used to listen
16	to music or make a phone call, speaker microphone. There
17	are motion sensors that can be used to track your motion,
18	steps, your calories burnt through the day. There is a
19	near-field communication sensor that you can use for a
20	point-of-sale display.
21	There's all sorts of wireless connectivity,
22	Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, including cellular networks for network
23	connectivity, and that's one of the particularly challenging
24	module that's in the Apple Watch, because there's a powerful

25

transmitter that needs to talk with cell phone towers that